DOE-EM/GJ920-2005



### 299-W15-61 (A7362) Log Data Report

#### **Borehole Information:**

299-W15-61 (A7362)			Site:	216-Z-10 Injection/	Reverse
Borehole:				Well	
Coordinates (WA State Plane) GWL (ft) <sup>1</sup> :		None	GWL Date:	05/17/05	
North	East	Drill Date	TOC <sup>2</sup> Elevation	Total Depth (ft)	Type
135899.361	566562.156	09/47	678.93 ft	178	Cable

#### **Casing Information:**

Casing Type	Stickup (ft)	Outer Diameter (in.)	Inside Diameter (in.)	Thickness (in.)	Top (ft)	Bottom (ft)
Welded steel	1.55	8 5/8	8	5/16	1.55	178

#### **Borehole Notes:**

The logging engineer used a caliper and steel tape to determine the casing diameter. All measurements were rounded to the nearest 1/16-in.

#### **Logging Equipment Information:**

Logging System:	Gamma 1E		<b>Type:</b> SGLS (70%) 34TP40587A
Effective Calibration	03/04/05	Calibration Reference:	DOE-EM/GJ864-2005
Date:			
		Logging Procedure:	MAC-HGLP 1.6.5, Rev. 0

Logging System:	Gamma 4I		Type: Passive Neutron U1754
Calibration Date:	None	Calibration Reference:	None
		Logging Procedure:	MAC-HGLP 1.6.5, Rev. 0

#### **Spectral Gamma Logging System (SGLS) Log Run Information:**

Log Run	1	2	3 Repeat	
Date	05/19/05	05/23/05	05/23/05	
Logging Engineer	Spatz	Spatz	Spatz	
Start Depth (ft)	88.5	177.5	88.5	
Finish Depth (ft)	1.5	89.5	71.5	
Count Time (sec)	100	100	100	
Live/Real	R	R	R	
Shield (Y/N)	N	N	N	
MSA Interval (ft)	1.0	1.0	1.0	
ft/min	N/A <sup>3</sup>	N/A	N/A	

Log Run	1	2	3 Repeat	
Pre-Verification	AE064CAB	AE066CAB	AE066CAB	
Start File	AE065000	AE066000	AE066090	
Finish File	AE065087	AE066089	AE066106	
Post-Verification	AE065CAA	AE066CAA	AE066CAA	
Depth Return Error (in.)	0	N/A	- 1	
Comments	No fine-gain	No fine-gain	No fine-gain	
	adjustment.	adjustment.	adjustment.	

#### Passive Neutron Logging System (PNLS) Log Run Information:

Log Run	4	5 Repeat	
Date	06/13/05	06/13/05	
Logging Engineer	Spatz	Spatz	
Start Depth (ft)	177.5	88.5	
Finish Depth (ft)	1.5	71.5	
Count Time (sec)	N/A	N/A	
Live/Real	N/A	N/A	
Shield (Y/N)	N	N	
Sample Interval (ft)	1.0	1.0	
ft/min	1.0	1.0	
Pre-Verification	DI212CAB	DI212CAB	
Start File	DI212000	DI212177	
Finish File	DI212176	DI212194	
Post-Verification	DI212CAA	DI212CAA	
Depth Return Error (in.)	- 2	0	
Comments	None	None	

#### **Logging Operation Notes:**

Pre- and post-survey verification measurements for the SGLS were acquired using the Amersham KUT (<sup>40</sup>K, <sup>238</sup>U, and <sup>232</sup>Th) verifier with serial number 118. A centralizer was installed on the sondes.

Passive neutron logging was also performed in the borehole. This logging method has been shown to be effective in qualitatively detecting zones of alpha-emitting contaminants from secondary neutron flux generated by the  $(\alpha,n)$  reaction and may indicate the presence of transuranic radionuclides.

#### **Analysis Notes:**

Analyst: Henwood Date: 06/27/05	Reference: GJO-HGLP 1.6.3, Rev. 0
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SGLS pre-run and post-run verification spectra were collected at the beginning and end of each day of logging. All of the SGLS verification spectra were within the acceptance criteria. Examinations of data indicate that the detectors functioned normally during logging, and the data are accepted.

An AmBe neutron source was used for verification measurements with the passive neutron logging system. Currently there are no verification criteria established for this system. The counts obtained from the pre and post verifications were within 1 percent.

Log spectra were processed in batch mode using APTEC SUPERVISOR to identify individual energy peaks and determine count rates. Verification spectra were used to determine the energy and resolution

calibration for processing the data using APTEC SUPERVISOR. Concentrations were calculated in EXCEL (source file: G1EMar05.xls). The casing configuration was assumed as one string of 8 5/8-in. OD casing with a thickness of 5/16 in. to total depth (178 ft). No dead time or water corrections were applied to the data.

#### **Log Plot Notes:**

Separate log plots are provided for man-made radionuclides, naturally occurring radionuclides ( $^{40}$ K,  $^{238}$ U, and  $^{232}$ Th), total gamma and dead time, and total gamma and passive neutron. Plots of the repeat logs versus the original logs are included. For each radionuclide, the energy value of the spectral peak used for quantification is indicated. Unless otherwise noted, all radionuclides are plotted in picocuries per gram (pCi/g). The open circles indicate the minimum detectable level (MDL) for each radionuclide. Error bars on each plot represent error associated with counting statistics only and do not include errors associated with the inverse efficiency function, dead time correction, or casing correction. These errors are discussed in the calibration report. A combination plot is also included to facilitate correlation. The  $^{214}$ Bi peak at 1764 keV is used to determine the naturally occurring  $^{238}$ U concentrations on the combination plot rather than the  $^{214}$ Bi peak at 609 keV because it exhibited slightly higher net counts per second.

#### **Results and Interpretations:**

<sup>137</sup>Cs and <sup>154</sup>Eu were the man-made radionuclides detected in this borehole. <sup>137</sup>Cs was detected near the ground surface and at a few locations near its MDL of approximately 0.2 pCi/g. <sup>154</sup>Eu was detected at 92.5 and 114.5 ft near its MDL of approximately 0.6 pCi/g.

The passive neutron detector indicated no significant neutron flux. A slight elevation in count rate (0.6 cps) was observed near the ground surface but is not believed to be related to alpha-emitting contaminants.

The <sup>40</sup>K and <sup>232</sup>Th logs showed a general increase in concentrations at approximately 40 ft, suggesting a lithology change. Apparent <sup>232</sup>Th concentrations were elevated by approximately 0.6 pCi/g in the interval between 113and 125 ft, and this increase corresponds with fine-grained sediment of the Cold Creek Interval (formerly known as the Early Palouse Soil). The relatively low <sup>40</sup>K and <sup>232</sup>Th values in the interval between 123 and 137 ft as well as the relatively high <sup>238</sup>U values are characteristic of the carbonate palesols of the Cold Creek Interval.

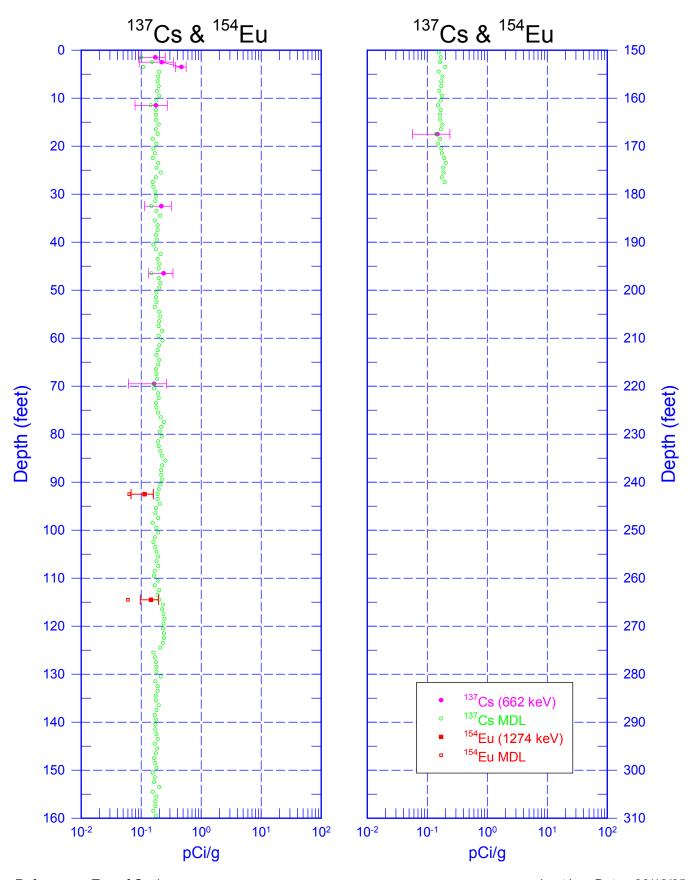
The plots of the repeat logs demonstrate reasonable repeatability of the SGLS data for the natural radionuclides and the passive neutron.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> GWL – groundwater level

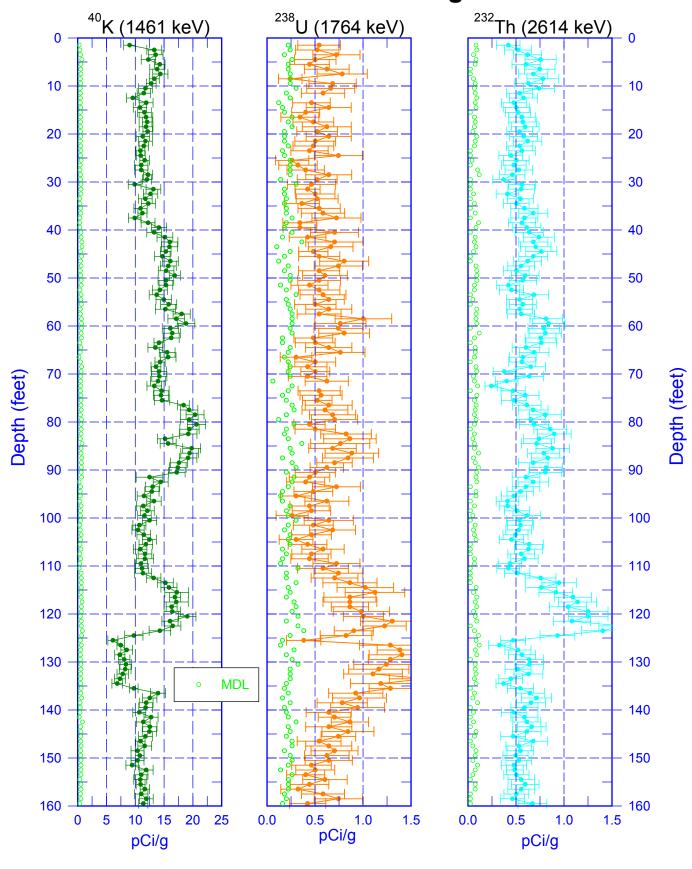
<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> TOC – top of casing

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> N/A – not applicable

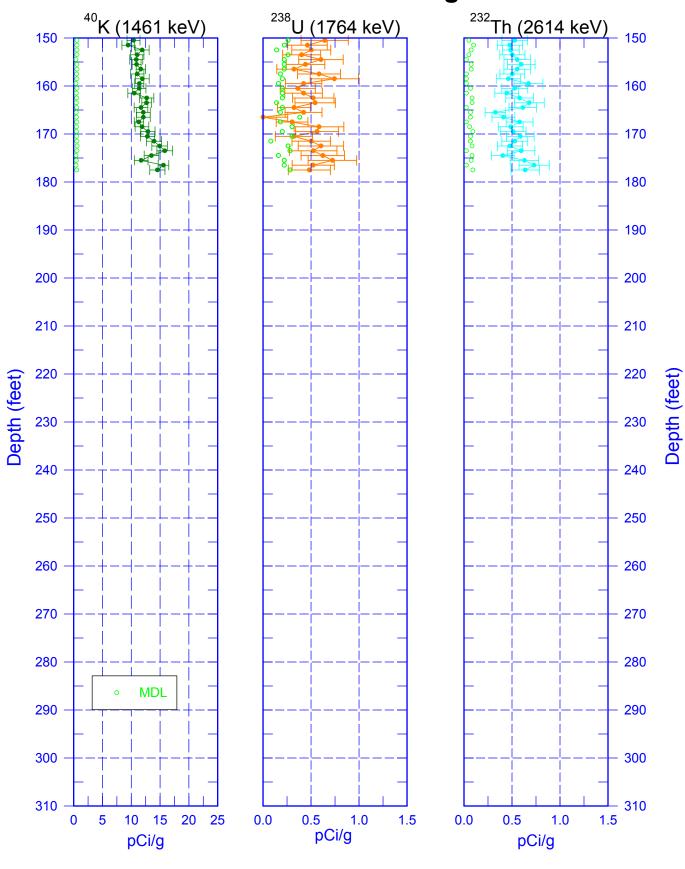
### 299-W15-61 (A7362) Man-Made Radionuclides

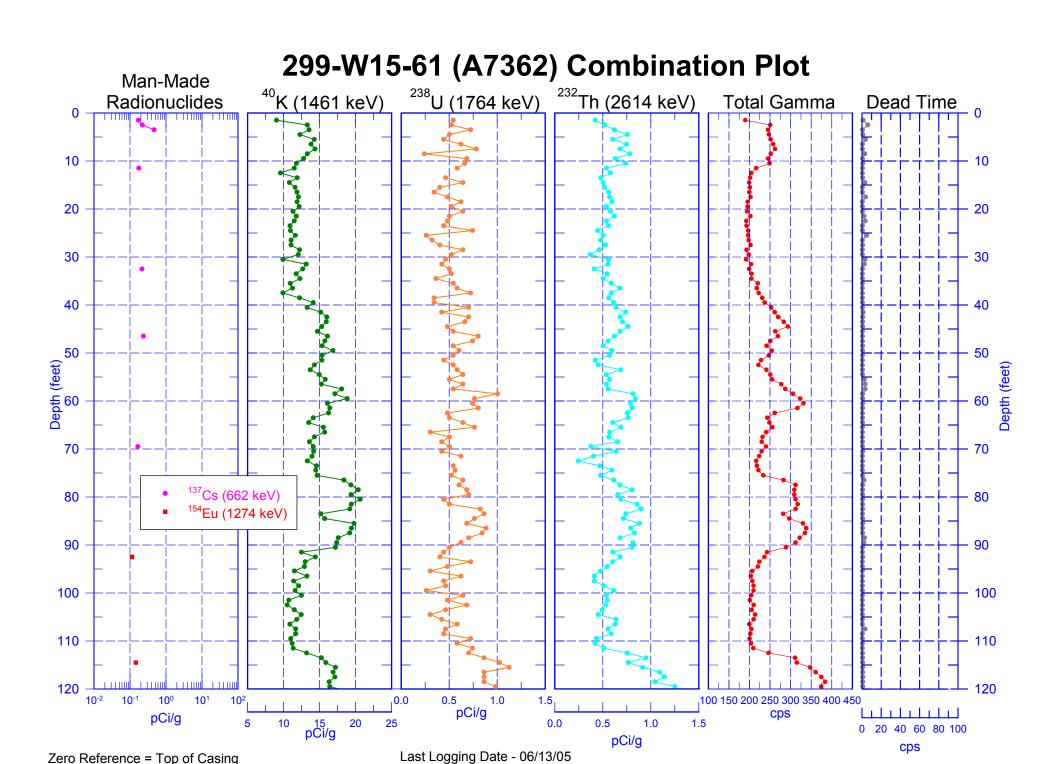


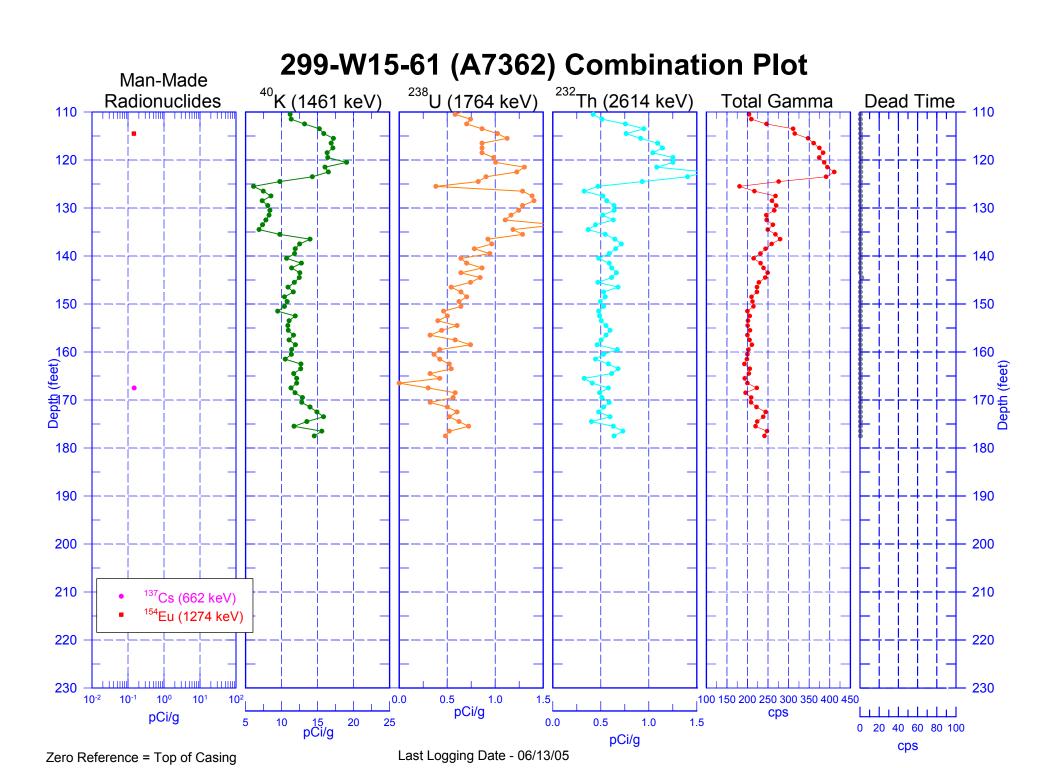
### 299-W15-61 (A7362) Natural Gamma Logs



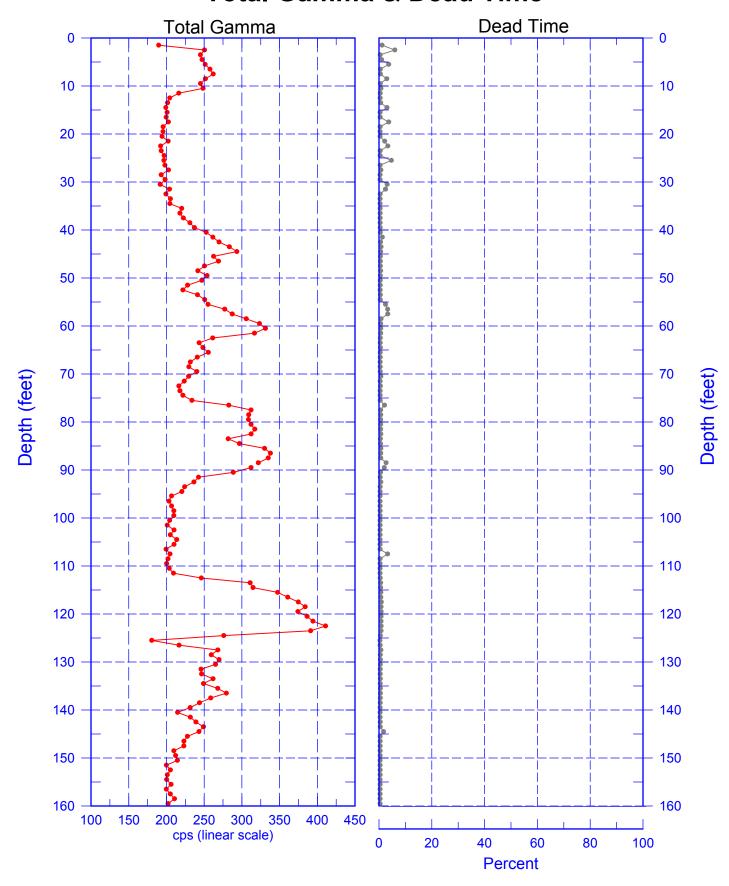
### 299-W15-61 (A7362) Natural Gamma Logs



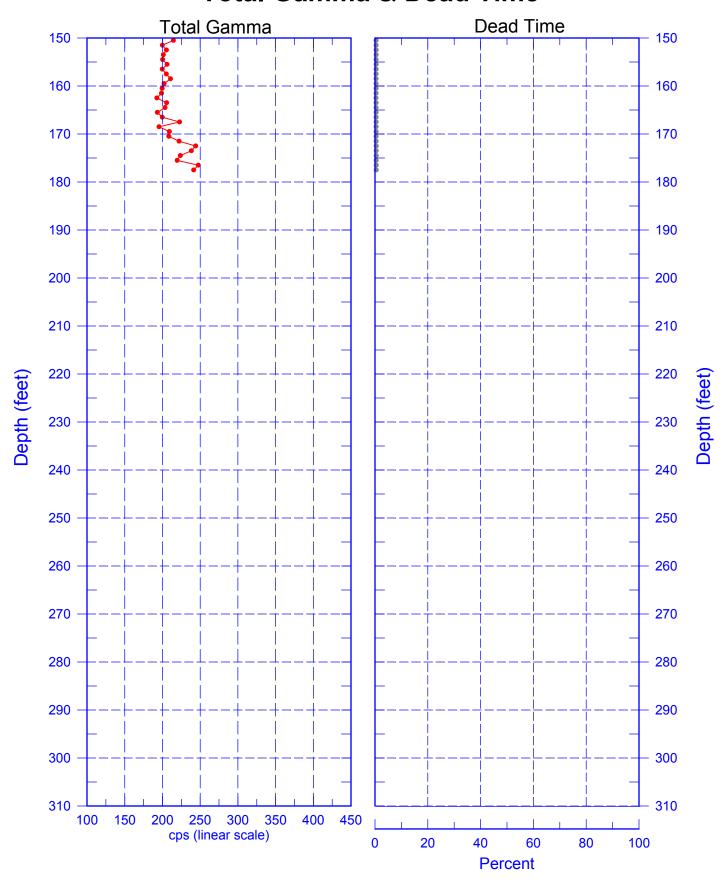




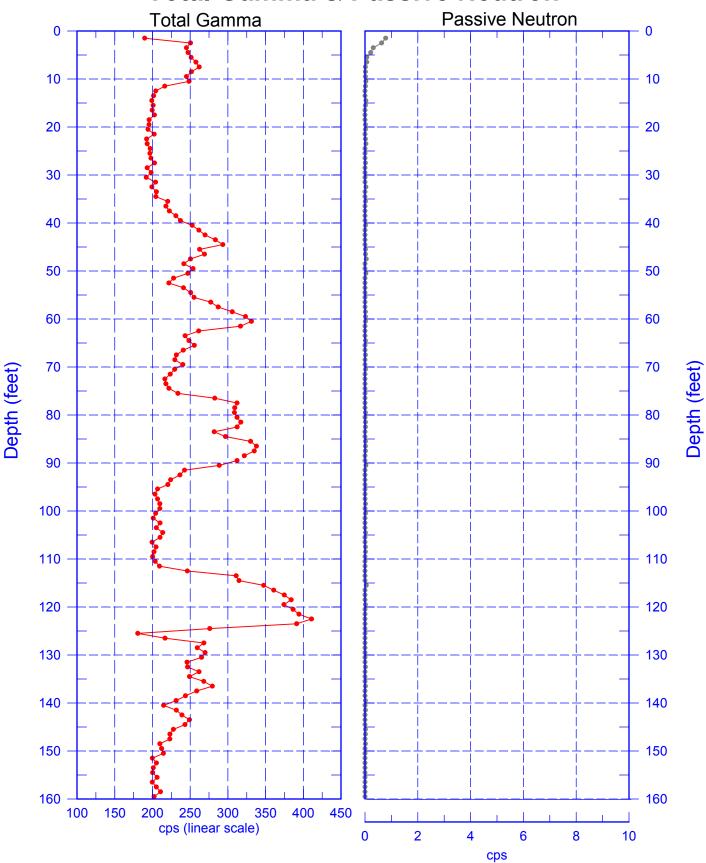
### 299-W15-61 (A7362) Total Gamma & Dead Time



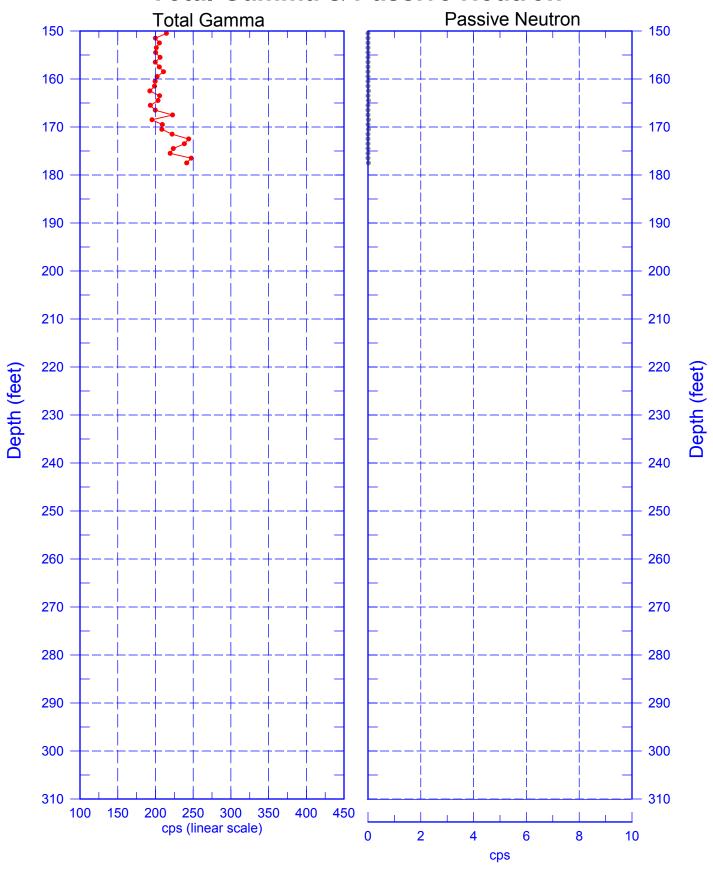
### 299-W15-61 (A7362) Total Gamma & Dead Time



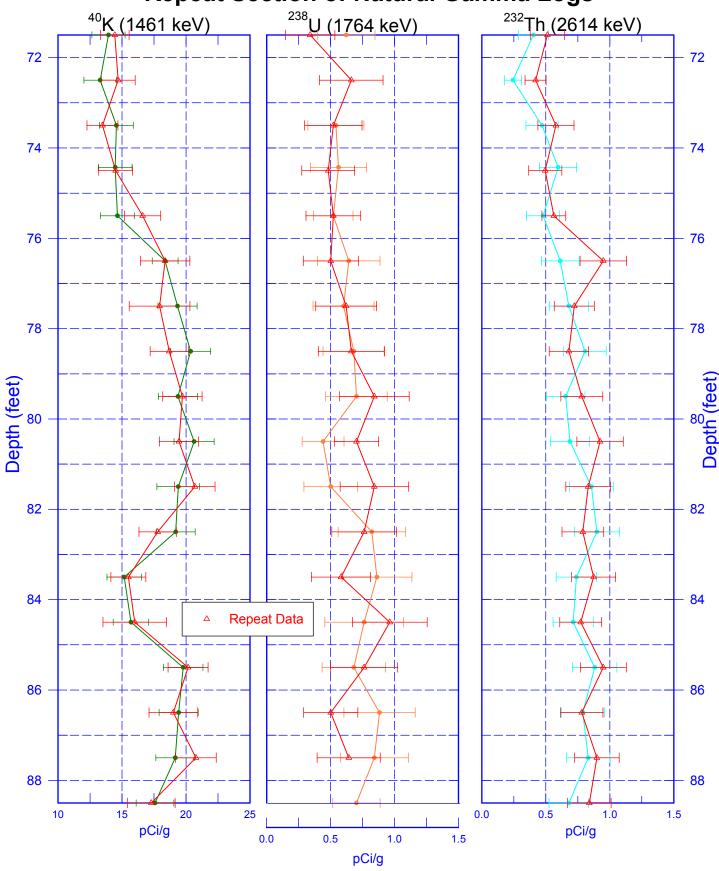
# 299-W15-61 (A7362) Total Gamma & Passive Neutron



# 299-W15-61 (A7362) Total Gamma & Passive Neutron



### 299-W15-61 (A7362) Repeat Section of Natural Gamma Logs



# 299-W15-61 (A7362) Repeat Section for Passive Neutron

